

DULLES RAGES, TO TRY AGAIN FOR NAZI ARMY

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXXI, No. 174
(8 Pages)

New York, Wednesday, September 1, 1954
Price 10 Cents

the case of the missing keys

By GOTHAM

I FOUND myself wondering as I passed them the first time that evening on the Bronxville street corner. Could these youngsters, no different in appearance from your children and mine, be planning some cruel, nefarious deed—possibly even a thrill murder?

Yet in the next moment I felt thoroughly shamed, knowing that I was letting the headlines in the Brooklyn Eagle and New York Post distort my judgment. Still one wondered: what were these half-dozen or so boys and girls talking about in low tones, sitting out there on the big box in front of the corner grocery store?

I passed them again a few hours later, about midnight. I don't know whether they were the same group, although they could have been. Should I go up and ask them what they thought about all these tales of youthful crime?

I moved a little nearer as unobtrusively as possible. I listen and watched and then I knew I couldn't ask such a damnfool question.

They were talking about many of the same things we used to talk about on the same street corners 20 years earlier. School was to start soon and some were lucky to have Mrs. Jones for a teacher while others figured there would be a lot of hard work with Mr. Smith teaching. The Dodgers were going good now and they would make it; another said it couldn't happen, not with Campy in such bad shape.

This set off a dispute and the voices kept rising until a raven-haired girl interjected: "Don't talk so loud. You'll wake everybody up. Wanna get chased?"

LIKE 20 YEARS ago, indeed. But there was a difference. When we turned to real serious subjects, it was mostly about the depression and the chances of getting a job, any kind of a job. The serious subject now started with remarks like: "Mike's going into the army next week." "Got a card from Hesh. He's in Japan."

Which shadow was darker, depression or wars? I thought in many ways these young people had the worst of the deal. But what about crime?

I found one answer the next



morning when I couldn't find my keys. I was anxiously trying to recall where I had kept them as I came out of the house, and finally found them in the car of the jalopy.

As I was berating myself for such forgetfulness, one of the young men of the night before came up.

"Did you find your keys?" he asked. "You left them in the door of the car, so I took them out and put 'em inside."

I'm sure there's a rise of crime in Brooklyn, as there is in everyone of our boroughs. But I would wager that it is set off largely by the headlines and pictures in the Eagle rather than by these youth pondering a future clouded by atomic threats and army uniforms.

The Lesson of France

An Editorial

THE REFUSAL of France—after four years of political struggle—to accept the rise of a new Hitler war machine disguised as a "European Army," is a major defeat for the Cold War planners, and an addition to the safety and security of the United States.

Every American who has ever hated Hitler and Hitlerism, who has shared in the world's detestation of Nazism, has cause for rejoicing today as a result of France's patriotic and far-reaching action.

Washington in effect said to France, "You must accept the Nazis again because we need the Nazis to invade East Europe, East Germany, and to destroy the Soviet Union."

But all classes of the French people—led by the patriotic French Communists seeking a great French National Front combining all patriotic elements—said "No!"

FROM HERE ON, the possibility opens up for a tremendous advance in Europe's peace and security.

Public opinion is asking a new approach by France, and Britain, to a Big Four conference to negotiate the unification of Germany as a united, neutral nation, with all rights of sovereignty, except the "right" to wage war on any other nation.

The situation is more favorable for the recent proposal made by the Soviet Union for an all-European Collective Security system, including not only six but 32 European nations, where an attack on any one would be repelled by the united action of the rest.

Such possibilities, if realized, can be of enormous benefit to the United States and to the American people, for they would establish a firmer basis for a prolonged world peace and trade.

WASHINGTON PROPAGANDA tries to make it ap-
(Continued on Page 5)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles today called for an emergency meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Council to weigh what he called the "tragedy" caused by the French rejection of the European Defense Community plan for rebuilding the Nazi army.

Administration sources said the U.S. will urge that the meeting be held about Oct. 1.

Dulles said the action of the French Assembly yesterday in rejecting the plan by a 319 to 264

vote, "obviously imposes on the U. S. the obligation to reappraise its foreign policies, particularly those in relation to Europe."

"It is a tragedy," Dulles said, "that in one country nationalism, abetted by Communism, has asserted itself so as to endanger the whole of Europe."

Describing the French action as a "saddening event," Dulles declared it did not change the "stubborn" fact that the effective defense of Europe calls for a substantial military contribution from the Germans.

Dulles said, in effect, that the reappraisal of U. S. policies will include the question of how many U. S. troops will be stationed in Europe. President Eisenhower had said the U. S. would keep the equivalent of six divisions in western Europe if EDC was ratified.

Dulles confirmed that the U. S. will go ahead with moves to grant sovereignty to West Germany. Despite the rejection of EDC to which German sovereignty had been tied.

"The Federal German Republic should take its place as a free and equal member of the society of nations," Dulles said.

He recalled that he had warned the 14-nation NATO Council last April that if EDC failed "that would create an emergency situation which would call for special meeting of that council."

Even before Dulles issued his statement, diplomatic officials had predicted that the U. S. and Britain would move swiftly to grant sovereignty to their zones of West
(Continued on Page 2)

Gale Darkens 200,000 Homes

The lashing tail of a hurricane swept across the heavily populated center of Long Island yesterday. Gale winds toppled power lines, cutting off electricity in large sections of New York City and the 120-mile island. The Weather Bureau reported the hurricane named Carol, had lost full hurricane force but gales came in gusts up to 70 miles an hour.

An estimated 200,000 homes and businesses in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Long Island were without power. Toppling trees were blacked out electric lines in Southampton, at the island's southeastern tip and in parts of Staten Island and Westchester County.

In Warwick, R. I., four bodies were washed up today on hurricane-swept Oakland Beach, police reported.

A state emergency was declared at New London, Conn., where

power lines were blown down.

The wind toppled the 647-foot radio and television broadcasting tower of Station WBZ at Boston. The tower fell across a wing of the transmitter building in which technicians were at work. It also crushed two automobiles.

The 350-foot tower of Station WVOM at Newton near Boston also blew over.

Several cottages some with persons clinging to the rocks, were reported washed out to sea at the beach resort of Misquanicut, R. I.

On Long Island, Suffolk Coun-

ty sheriff William T. McCollem said the ocean broke through the dunes at the West Bay bridge near Westhampton Beach, closing Dune Road. He said an emergency had been declared for that area, the Army had been requested to send in bulldozers to open the road, and hundreds of persons had been removed from the area.

Water rose above the track level of the Long Island Railroad between Greenport and Southold on the north shore.

State police reported that four

houses had been washed out at Bridgehampton and Easthampton and three washed out at Westhampton.

The report said 50 persons were marooned on the only road between Amagansett and Montauk. The road was reported covered by five feet of water, with only the tops of stranded automobiles visible.

Civil defense said its radio operator at Mineola reported that Bayville had been cut off from communication by telephone and that there was no communication with the area between Huntington and Port Jefferson.

GOP Report Easy on McCarthy, Potter Raps 'FBI Letter' Fake

—See Page 3

SOVIET ALTERNATIVES TO NEW NAZI WAR MACHINE

In two recent notes, July 24 and Aug. 4, the Soviet Union officially proposed to the U.S. the following points as a way to ease tension in Europe and settle the German question:

1. That the Soviet Union, Britain and France meet in September or October of this year to discuss a security system for Europe.
2. (Washington has not yet replied to this invitation.)
3. That the Soviet Union does not close the door to becoming a member of NATO.
4. That the 32 nations of Europe form a collective security and mutual defense system, including a united Germany.
5. That Germany be united as a neutral power under elections supervised by the Germans themselves, with occupying armies to leave within six months.

Packing Union Urges Fight on Outlaw Act

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Commenting on the series of anti-Communist anti-labor laws enacted by Congress, the United Packinghouse Workers said in its official paper that Capitol Hill is "giving away the keys to the fortress of the militant labor movement to its arch enemies."

Meany Calls Election Battle Vital to Labor

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—George Meany, AFL president, today described the coming two-month political campaign as a "battle-ground" on which labor's role has assumed critical importance. Meany spoke here to 3,500 delegates at the convention of the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, meeting in the International Amphitheatre.

The delegates cheered as Meany scored the Eisenhower Administration and its 83rd Congress for a record of failure on labor's needs.

"The Administration had a chance to do something about the problems of the unemployed," said Meany. "They did something for the big corporations instead."

He declared that there has been no reduction in the army of jobless which has grown up in the past two years, and said that we now face "the problem of unemployment feeding on unemployment."

Earlier, the delegates heard Adlai E. Stevenson in a strong denunciation of the 83rd Congress and of a big business administration which cannot even understand unemployment in human terms.

Stevenson said he doubted whether the Eisenhower Administration could visualize the present five million unemployed "in terms of homes where Saturday is just like Monday, where no questions are asked when the front door opens at 5 o'clock, where the supper table is silent and fear gnaws at the dignity of living."

Boston Mobsters Stage Gun Duel

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—A gun duel erupted in the one-time stamping grounds of Boston mobsters today shortly after a former Brink's robbery suspect surrendered to police for questioning in gangster Elmer (Trigger) Burke's jail escape.

ALP SETS NOMINATING CONVENTION FOR SEPT. 23

The ALP's executive committee yesterday announced it will hold its state nominating convention Sept. 23 at Manhattan Center. A departure from political convention routine will be the delivery acceptance speeches to a mass meeting scheduled in the main ballroom immediately after the convention delegates select their candidates for governor and statewide offices. ALP nominating delegates will assemble at 6:30 p.m. to choose their slate, and adjourn to the big Manhattan Center hall at 8 p.m. The rally will open the ALP gubernatorial campaign. Tickets are available at all ALP clubs.

Capitalist Press Irked By Blow to Nazi Army

Editorial opinion in New York yesterday on the killing of EDC ranged from the Times' plaintive effort to blame all on a "confused" French Assembly, to the Herald Tribune's blunt demand, "West Germany must still become sovereign; sovereignty implies the right to arm."

The World-Telegram meanwhile was not only angry with

France, but with the President, with this administration and the last administration, and seemingly with treaties in general.

"We have treaties enough. The need is for manpower to support them. Not just American manpower but Allied manpower!" the World-Telegram said editorially. It praised Eisenhower's American Legion speech on the "need for strong American reserves," (which the News called a bid for UMT "though he didn't use that term.") But the World-Telegram found the President became "lost in platitudes" when it came to what we can expect from allies.

"It is utterly preposterous," fumed the World-Telegram, "that the U.S., with only 160,000,000 inhabitants, should be expected to supply ground troops to defend Western Europe, which has a population of 270,000,000. Yet we are maintaining an army in Europe precisely because France is not fulfilling her obligations to the partnership. Such alliances aren't worth scrap paper."

Along with inheriting EDC from the previous administration, the editorial said, the administration inherited the tendency to view Western Europe through "rose-colored glasses."

The Herald-Tribune said "the defense of Europe demands German troops" but that France "is certain to want safeguards against a revived German military power." The dilemma, it said, was caused by EDC's failure.

"Some kind of European solution is the only sound answer," the editorial said. It urged a substitute be found quickly, lamented "time is running out."

The Times bewailed the "staggering blow" dealt to "the cause of Western defense and European unification" by the French Assembly, which is called "leaderless, hamstrung and confused." It found also that "the causes for this turn of events lie deeply imbedded in the French character and political structure." At the same time it said "primary responsibility for it must now rest on Premier Mendes-France."

Like others, The Times was worried over the effect it would have on Chancellor Adenauer—presumably on his popularity at home. Unless the blow is "quickly softened," it said, it could lead to a resurgence of "German nationalism" and even to a new approach to the Soviet Union.

The development "marks the greatest post-war triumph for Soviet policy," said The Times, and a blow to American policy, described as one of "European unification" and a "German contribution to Western defense." This is the closest The Times editorial came to mentioning a German army. The policy, it said, was "an essential condition of Western defense and the security of our troops in Europe."

Doris Fleeson, writing in the Post from Bonn, said that Chancellor Adenauer "is on the defensive at home," adding: "The Germans, not noted for their patience, went along on EDC, but now they will ask other questions: It has not helped that the West has suffered a series of defeats—in Berlin, Geneva, Indochina. Its prestige—including that of the U.S.—has dipped correspondingly."

5 in Air Force Base in Ohio Held As 'Terrorists'

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 31.—The Lockbourne Air Force Base relations office said today two more men were under investigation as suspected members of the secret terrorist society, making a total of five here in a routine check of all persons in the stockade.

DULLES

(Continued from Page 1)
Germany, with or without French approval.

PARLEY IN LONDON

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Premier Pierre Mendes-France asked the French National Assembly today to postpone all discussion of foreign policy for two months, and there were reports he would fly to England to confer with Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

In London Churchill called a meeting of his cabinet for tomorrow on problems raised by French rejection of EDC.

Mendes-France proposed the French Assembly take its summer vacation and reconvene Nov. 3.

Reports from Bonn said Chancellor Adenauer may fly to London this weekend to talk with Churchill.

Informed sources in Bonn said Adenauer now feels the terms of sovereignty offered his nation two years ago by the Allies are "outdated and incomplete."

The French Socialist Party today expelled three of its members—Jules Moch, Daniel Mayer and Max Lejeune—for leading the anti-EDC fight despite the party's official backing of the doomed project.

The official breakdown on the vote, taken after an impassioned plea against EDC by Edouard Herriot, former premier was:

For the motion to suspend debate: 100 Communists and Progressives, 53 Socialists, 32 Radical Socialists, 11 Democratic and Socialist Union of Resistance (USDR), 16 Peasants, 16 dissident Gaullists, 68 Social Republicans (former Gaullists) and five independents.

Against the motion: 50 Socialists, 38 Radical Socialists, 8 USDR, 80 Popular Republicans (MRP), 45 Independents, 30 Peasants, 14 dissident Gaullists, 2 Social Republicans.

About 40 deputies abstained.

EFFECT IN ASIA

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced today he will be unable to attend the southeast Asian defense conference in Manila next month because of "urgent and important" problems raised by French rejection of the European Army plan.

U. S. and British officials opened consultations at the Foreign Office on an alternative for granting West Germany its sovereignty and rearming Germans.

TOKYO, Aug. 31.—France's rejection of EDC, Japanese diplomats and newspaper editors said today will dampen enthusiasm for a strong southeast Asia treaty organization at next week's Manila conference.

"This failure will have no good effect on Japan's collaboration with the so-called (U.S.) containment policy," said editor and radio commentator Riniti Sakaki.

Change in Army Wear Too Slow for Business

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Army announced today that soldiers will start wearing their new green uniforms in September, 1956, but it will probably be the latter part of 1960 before wearing of the present olive drab uniform is ended completely.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 25 E. 28th St., New York 10, N. Y. Telephone AL 4-7554.

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and Foreign)			
	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$4.75	\$2.50	\$1.00
Daily Worker Only	4.00	2.00	1.00
The Worker Only	1.00	.50	.25
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$5.25	\$2.75	\$1.00
Daily Worker Only	4.50	2.00	1.00
The Worker Only	1.00	.50	.25

GOP Report Easy on McCarthy, Potter Raps 'FBI Letter' Fake

Council Asked To Probe Rises In Milk Price

Recent milk price gouges and another scheduled for today were denounced in the City Council yesterday by Brooklyn Democrat Arthur Low.

Low called on Commissioner of Investigations Peter Campbell Brown to "immediately investigate" the reasons why milk costs have gone up one and a half cents since July with a further rise set for September 1.

The latest price rise will be the third since July 1 when the cost of a quart of milk went up one cent. On Aug. 1 it was raised by another half-cent and today's scheduled increase will mean a two cent a quart steal in three months.

The 13th Senatorial District which Low represents includes three big workingclass communities, notably the Red Hook area.

In another resolution, Bronx Democrat Louis Peck spotlighted the plight of 5,000 school children

Epstein Named By Mayor to Study Crime

Mayor Wagner yesterday designated Deputy Mayor Henry Epstein to help develop a program to curb crime and juvenile delinquency. In a letter to his chief aide, the Mayor said he had come to the "conclusion that we must develop a coordinated and integrated program to deal with these problems on a comprehensive, permanent and non-duplicating basis."

He directed Epstein to undertake with the Police Commissioner a survey of city areas "to determine in which areas the incidence of crime and delinquency is high and to determine the causes thereof."

who were absent from classes last term because of the lack of shoes and clothing. Peck urged appointment of a special committee of the Council to confer with the Welfare Department, Bureau of Attendance of the Board of Education, and other interested agencies on this situation.

The GOP majority of four on the Senate seven-man sub-committee that investigated the Army-McCarthy row has voted to whitewash the Wisconsin demagogue.

The Detroit News, in a copyrighted dispatch yesterday, quoted from a 3,500 page report to be issued by the GOP majority led by Sen. Karl Mundt (R-SD), which upheld McCarthy's insolent charge that the Army tried to "block" his Fort Monmouth "investigation."

At the same time, the GOP majority criticized the McCarthy group for not restraining Roy Cohn, counsel to the McCarthy sub-committee, in his high-pressureing the Army for favors for Private David Schine, also a McCarthy functionary on the committee.

While the majority statement, according to yesterday's report, whitewashed McCarthy on his Fort Monmouth hoaxes, where not a single piece of proof was offered for the "spying" headlines, a single GOP Senator, Charles E. Potter of Michigan issued a one-man minority report taking up McCarthy's spy ring and his faked "FBI letter."

Potter said that McCarthy's faked "FBI letter" which was no FBI letter at all but an alleged copy, heavily doctored, of an FBI document, would have brought "swift penalties" if McCarthy had been facing a judge and court.

Also, Potter said that McCarthy's secret spy rings, based on his demand that Government employees give him private government documents, would "wreck the security system and result in chaos and anarchy."

The report of the three Democrats on the sub-committee is still to be published. The publication of the GOP majority whitewash was expected soon.

According to preliminary versions of the GOP majority report, the Senators do not criticize McCarthy for his faked FBI document. McCarthy, caught in his effort to palm off his "copy" as an original FBI document, then claimed that an Army major gave him a "copy." But Army investigations say there was no such major and that McCarthy's claim is a deception.

Potter said he believed that both sides in the controversy had proved their point: "The principal accusation of each side in this controversy was borne out."

Potter said that Francis Carr, former FBI agent, had acceded to Roy Cohn's wishes in pressing the Army for favoritism for David Schine.

Potter said that Army Secretary Robert Stevens and his assistant, Army counsel John Adams, had tried to appease McCarthy in



MC CARTHY

their handling of Schine.

The GOP majority report continued to take the Fort Monmouth frauds of McCarthy at their face value, and condemned the Army secretary for "efforts to terminate or influence hearings at Fort Monmouth."

Despite the fact that even the FBI had to disown McCarthy's faked "FBI letter," the GOP majority said it found "no evidence of bad faith" on the part of "any of the principals."

The GOP majority did not find anything to say either about the famous "doctored photo" which attempted to show Secretary Stevens with Schine alone, when the original showed them as part of a group. A McCarthy admitted that he had cut the original photo down.

The GOP report was signed by acting chairman Mundt, and Sens. Dirksen (Ill) Dworshak (Idaho) and Potter.

A Democratic report was expected late yesterday to be signed by Sens. McLellan (Ark), Symington (Mo) and Jackson (Wash).

Stock Market Drop Steepest In Over 4 Years

Stocks experienced their most severe shakeout in more than four years yesterday as the EDC plan for a Nazi army was junked by the French National Assembly.

Selling waves swept over the list shortly after noon and in the last hour.

Net losses ranged to more than four points. At least two billion dollars was hacked from valuation of listed stocks. The general market average set a new low since July 2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The first session of a special Senate committee hearing censure charges against Sen. Joseph McCarthy broke up today in a shouting, gavel-banging exchange between McCarthy and committee chairman Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah).

The flurry was touched off when McCarthy demanded to know whether statements attributed to committee member Edwin C. Johnson (D-Col) by the Denver Post were correct. The paper quoted Johnson as saying Democratic leaders loathed the Wisconsin Republican.

Johnson had just told the committee he never said he personally loathed McCarthy.

When McCarthy pressed for an answer as to say whether the story was accurate, Watkins silenced him with gavel banging.

"It is not material to this hearing," Watkins ruled, pounding his gavel as McCarthy insisted on talking.

"You are out of order," Watkins said.

"I have a right to know..." McCarthy broke in.

Watkins pounded his gavel again.

"You are out of order," he insisted, his voice rising. "We are not going to be interrupted by these diversions."

He ordered the committee into recess until 10 a.m. EDT, tomorrow.

There were these other highlights as the special six-man censure committee opened its hearings:

1. McCarthy's attorney, Edward B. Williams, tried and failed to get the censure committee to drop one of five general charges against McCarthy—the accusation that he was in contempt of the Senate when he refused in the 82nd Congress to honor requests of a special elections subcommittee to testify about his financial affairs.

2. McCarthy said in an opening statement that he is proud of his work in combatting Communism. He charged his accusers with serving as "unwitting victims of powerful political groups."

Watkins ordered read into the record the resolution which launched the 1951 investigation of McCarthy's finances and the part he played in the Maryland election defeat of former Senator Millard Tydings.

Before the hearing opened, Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind-Ore.) filed two more charges: that McCarthy tried to invade the President's powers by negotiating with Greek ship-owners on east-west trade, and that he permitted his former chief Counsel, Roy M. Cohn, to "abuse" senatorial privileges.

World Churchmen Back Violations Of Jimcrow Laws

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 31.—Leaders of Christianity in a report on racial discrimination, went on record yesterday as condoning the breaking of man-made laws in some instances.

The second assembly of the World Council of Churches said the church must protest "any law or arrangement that is unjust to any human being or which would make Christian fellowship impossible..."

"Some of its (the church's) members may feel bound to disobey such law," the report said.

"The church does not contemplate lightly any breaking of the law, but it recognizes the duty of a Christian to do so, when he feels that he has reached that point where the honor and glory of God command him to obey God rather than man."

"The Church of Christ cannot approve of any law which discriminates on grounds of race, which restricts the opportunity of any man to acquire education to prepare himself for his vocation, to procure or to practice employment in his vocation, or in any other way curtails his exercise of the full rights and responsibility of citizenship..."

The Assembly also received and commended to member churches reports from its committee on inter-group and race relations and the committee on the laity.

In connection with the report on race relations, the assembly adopted a series of resolutions aimed at ending segregation within the churches.

"The Assembly urges the churches within its membership to renounce all forms of segregation or discrimination and to work for their abolition within their own life and society," one resolution said.

Another said that while the

problem of anti-semitism wasn't considered at the current session, the WCC central committee should "press forward" a study on the question.

The report also dwelt on inter-marriage, stating that the church "cannot approve any law against racial or ethnic inter-marriage, for Christian marriage involves primarily a decision between two individuals before God which goes beyond the jurisdiction of the state or of culture."

The Assembly referred to the Council's central committee a controversial amendment which would call for the teaching of Christianity in public schools.

BRUNDAGE RETURNS WITH PRAISE FOR SOVIET SPORTS

Avery Brundage is back after attending the annual Sports Festival in Moscow. Unlike some visitors to the USSR who speak words of enthusiasm there but become less enthusiastic when reporters nab them here, Brundage to date is doggedly sticking to his praise of Soviet athletes.

The president of the International Olympic Committee, who arrived here Saturday, told how sports-minded he found "the Russians." The festival itself, with 36,000 competitors from 16 Soviet Republics, went off "without a hitch," all five hours of it.

"When I entered the stadium," he said, "I saw a large green mantle covering the field that I thought to be grass. It wasn't. It was a huge green carpet. As a backdrop, water sprayed into the air, giving a beautiful fountain

effect." The audience saw behind the spray 15,000 athletes going through maneuvers with colored cardboard, "just as we see at some of our football games."

Outside of Moscow he saw sports activities, too—reportedly, he said, there were 60,000 soccer teams in the Ukraine alone, with 5,000 rated top-notch. In one small community, 900 teams entered a volley ball tournament, he said.

But Brundage had figured out to his own satisfaction the reason for all this sports participation which conceivably might have overwhelmed an ordinary sports-minded American visitor.

For the most part, he said, "they have no place to go in their spare time." It seemed, among other things, that "workmen" there have a month's vacation a year. And,

not having the profusion of automobiles, roads, radios and television sets we have here, "most of them spend it engaging in athletics in their home towns and villages."

Brundage apparently did his best to search out professionalism in sports there. But he reported: "So far as I can determine very few of the Russians are full-time athletes. The majority work or go to school."

He told how he had presented to Nicolai Romanov, head of the Soviet Union's Department of Physical Culture, press clippings from the U.S. and from Western Europe. The newspapers claimed that in the USSR athletes were supported by the state and thus professionals and should not compete in the Olympics.

But Romanov said this wasn't the case, that athletes there must

place their education and their jobs ahead of sports, and were not professionals.

Brundage triumphantly reported he had brought back a statement from the Olympic head in the USSR "that they believe in the Olympic rules and follow them."

The International Olympic Committee head said, "Now we have this on record, and if we find any abuses we can go to headquarters."

His visit apparently had failed to reveal any abuses. "Of course, there undoubtedly are some abuses in Russia as there are in all countries. Everywhere in the world I am reminded of the American college football scholarships, and asked if that is pure amateur sport."

He described the Sports Festival in Moscow as "one of the finest organized events I have seen."

The Struggle for Negro Rights And Representation

We publish today the first of three excerpts from the report on the November elections delivered by Pettis Perry before the recent Communist Party National Election Campaign Conference.

By PETTIS PERRY

THE SUPREME COURT decision on segregation in education reflects the tremendous new growth in the Negro liberation movement. This victory likewise is due to the increased support of a broad section of the white population, particularly of the labor movement. It is due further to the new growth of the colonial liberation movements and their powerful impact upon the events in our country. It is due in no small part to the pioneering role of the Communists and the Left in the struggle for Negro rights.

The decision can give new strength to the Negro people and their main organizations, such as the NAACP. It opens up broad new possibilities in every phase of the struggle for Negro equality, for FEPC, and an end to segregation in housing, transportation and the like. It serves as a powerful stimulus to the fight for increased Negro representation in all levels of government.

What is necessary first and foremost is a struggle to implement the decision in the South, as well as in the North. The fruits of victory will not come without the most active, militant fight by the Negro people and their white allies.

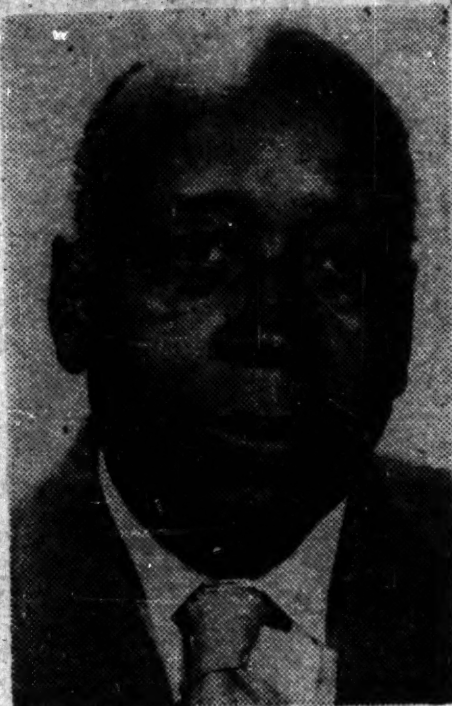
At the same time, it is clear that the GOP will try to exploit this decision as part of the Administration's demagogic campaign to make inroads among the Negro voters. This makes it all the more necessary to review the real position of the Administration and the GOP on the question of Negro equality. What are the facts?

TO BEGIN WITH, as the Afro-American pointed out editorially (July 31), the GOP controlled 83rd Congress scored zero on FEPC and other civil rights legislation, and this after their pledge of many years' standing, that once they took control from the Democrats they would enact a full civil rights program. Moreover, Eisenhower personally has come out against FEPC. He has hobnobbed with the most vicious anti-Negro Dixiecrat politicians like Shivers, made States Rights his official policy, and appointed Dixiecrat Byrnes as representative to the UN. Finally, as the NAACP and the American Jewish Congress have repeatedly pointed out, the growth of McCarthyism and attacks on civil liberties have seriously hampered the struggle for civil rights. Thus the policies of the Administration and the GOP are a most deadly menace to civil rights.

Meanwhile, Stevenson and the Democratic leadership have also betrayed the civil rights struggle in appeasement of the Dixiecrats. Obviously this plays into the hands of the Administration demagoguery. The result is to create the danger that a wedge may be driven between the Negro people and the labor and liberal forces who are more and more uniting in opposition to the GOP.

The problem is further aggravated by the results of the spring primaries. The central feature is the contradiction between the great increase in Negro candidacies and representation movements, and the absence—prior to the Michigan primary of Aug. 3—of any real breakthrough in the Democratic primaries.

This increase in candidacies



PERRY

follows the big gains made in the New York elections of 1953. It comes after many years of Communist initiative in boldly projecting Negro candidates and raising the need for Negro representation as a mass issue. Many other forces have taken up the fight. The ALP and PP are making signal contributions. The various non-partisan representation committees in Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant and other Negro communities are making this demand a major issue in the two old parties.

WHAT DO the 1954 primaries show?

In Ohio there were a record number of Negro candidates, including the first Negro candidate for a Democratic nomination to Congress, John Holly. After an active campaign he failed of nomination by 2,000 votes. All other Negro candidates in Cleveland in the Democratic primary also lost, including the lone legislative candidate endorsed by the machine. On the other hand, the GOP named Negroes for Congress, for Judge and the State Senate.

Chicago, too, saw a number of new Negro candidacies for the Legislature, with a gain of one assured. Most, however, lost in the primaries. In Philadelphia, the Democrats again refused to name a Negro for Congress in the Fourth District, and the Negroes suffered a loss of two in the State Legislature as a result of re-districting. Meanwhile, the GOP named an active Negro candidate for Congress in the Philadelphia Fourth.

In California, some gains are likely in the State Legislature, but again, no Negro candidate for Congress was named from Los Angeles. Very significant, however, was the unprecedented naming, by the Democratic Party, of a candidate of Mexican origin, for Lieutenant-Governor. This shows what new possibilities exist.

The first major exception was Michigan, where State Senator Digges won a sweeping two-to-one victory in the Democratic Congressional primary. This opens up the fighting prospect for the election in November of the first additional Negro Congressman since 1946. The heightened political consciousness of the Negro people was shown in the fact that more than 50 Negro candidates filed in the primaries, as against 14 in 1952.

In Newark, too, an important victory was scored in the spring city elections, with the election of the first Negro to the City Council, a victory made possible by the unity of the Negro people and the support of the labor movement. In Maryland, a Negro won the Democratic

nomination to the State Legislature.

Some very striking victories were recorded in the South—with a number of new "firsts," for City Council posts (North Carolina and Louisiana), also Democratic Committee positions (Alabama).

THE OVERALL PICTURE is one of the many new Negro candidacies. There is, however, no general breakthrough in the Democratic primaries—as contrasted with the GOP gestures of naming Negro candidates for Congress in safe Democratic districts (Cleveland and Philadelphia). All of this further sharpens the problems of Republican demagoguery, and increases the strain in the Negro-labor alliance.

Why no breakthrough in the Democratic Party primaries?

The basic answer is not only that the Democrats do not slate Negro candidates. In Cleveland, Holly could have won without machine support if labor as a whole had taken up his campaign. The point is that labor and the liberal forces are trailing behind the Democratic Party, instead of bringing independent pressure upon it. Therefore, the central problem today that must be solved is the winning of labor and liberal support for Negro representation, and for the whole struggle for Negro rights. Such support is in the best interests of the white workers.

In fighting to achieve this support, it is necessary to solve some immediate tactical problems. These arise most sharply where the Democrats have named white labor-supported candidates, and the GOP has named Negro candidates (as in Cleveland and Philadelphia).

Two tendencies must be combatted here. The first is simply to accept the Democratic candidate on the partisan and right-opportunist concepts that any Democrat is preferable to any Republican. This strengthens the Democratic Party policy of ignoring the Negro people and plays into the hands of the GOP demagoguery, designed to split the Negro people from labor. The second is simply to accept Negro candidates irrespective of the character and program of the candidate, thus contributing to a conflict between the labor-liberal forces and the Negro movement. This, too, plays into the hands of the GOP.

WHAT IS essential here is that the labor-liberal forces be convinced to demand now that the Democratic Party (and the GOP) champion the issues of Negro rights in the campaign; make substitute nominations of Negro candidates, where still possible; make specific commitments for future elections and appointments; and accord the Negro people a major role in campaign committees and organizations.

Final electoral decisions can be based on this type of struggle, as well as on an examination of the character of the candidates and the relation of the individual campaign to the whole state picture. In the remaining primaries (especially New York) representation movements will do well to concentrate—in addition to the fight for unity in the Negro community—on getting labor to demand Democratic Party support for increased Negro candidates, and to enter into primary fights where necessary.

The Supreme Court decision

GREETINGS TO DENNIS



DENNIS

Below are additional greetings sent to Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, on the occasion of his 50th birthday. Dennis, imprisoned under the Smith Act, is in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

A nationwide amnesty campaign is now under way for the release of Dennis and other working class political prisoners.

From Australian Communists

Comrade Dennis:

Many Australian people and organizations are writing to the President of the United States asking for your release from jail. We join our voices with those of many countries of the world and struggle for the democratic rights of the people of your country and also for the people in our own land.

On the behalf of the Communist Party members in the suburb of Brunswick, Melbourne, we send you our best wishes for your birthday.

Greetings from the Brunswick Branch Communist Party of Australia.

has opened up new possibilities in the fight for representation. It is more than ever possible to win broad support of white voters and to develop representation movements beyond the present tendency to confine them to Negro majority areas. The election of Dr. Clement in Atlanta, Ga., in 1953 to the School Board, already proved this.

In particular, it is possible today to make an effective fight to win labor support. Thus, the Detroit PAC, while it did not endorse Digges, the Negro Congressional candidate, did withhold support from the incumbent O'Brien for the first time. This was a key factor in the Digges victory.

Further, the pivotal role of the Negro vote in the key Negro population centers—New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and New Jersey—should make the Democratic Party more amenable to pressure.

THE MAIN TASKS, therefore, are: (1) To make the question of Negro rights (FEPC, non-discriminatory housing, outlawing of all restrictions on voting) a central issue in the elections as an essential aspect of the whole struggle against McCarthyism-Dixiecratism and for peace; (2) to build non-partisan Negro unity for increased representation and registration, rejecting sectarian approaches to the all-class character of these movements and to the role of the main Negro people's organizations; (3) to strengthen Negro-labor unity by stimulating labor's initiative on issues and candidates, especially in relation to the labor-influenced sectors of the Democratic Party; (4) to win new victories for Negro representation in the Fall primaries and the November elections—and thus lay the basis for new advances in '55 and '56.

ADMIRAL'S WARMONGERING HIT BY PITTSBURGH PAPER

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31.—"The world is sick of war and the talk of war," warns the Scripps-Howard daily—the Pittsburgh Press—in an editorial.

The occasion for the warning was a copyrighted interview by Admiral Felix B. Stump, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, that appeared in a recent issue of the Big Business magazine—U.S. News & World Report.

"... Our naval units," the editorial quotes from Stump's interview, "would fine on any Reds who might approach 'with obviously hostile intent.' At the same time he said 'our forces do have orders to scrupulously avoid provocative action.'"

"Both of these things," the editorial states, "could have been taken for granted. But if the admiral felt they needed saying he could well have stopped right there. He didn't."

Admiral Stump went on to say that atomic weapons could be used to good effect in such a situation. He intimated that he knew more about the activity of Russian submarines than he cared to talk about. And he made a non-committal reply to a Communist charge that American planes report to the Chinese Nationalists on ships heading for Communist ports.

"Interviews of this kind by responsible military men frighten our allies and provide the Communists with material to support their charge that it is the U.S., and not Russia, that is creating world tensions."

Taruc Given Jail Term For 'Rebellion'

MANILA, Aug. 30.—Luis Taruc, former leader of the Hukbalahap, was sentenced today to 12 years imprisonment and fined \$10,000 for the crime of rebellion.

Taruc, who surrendered to the government May 17 when there still was a price of \$50,000 on his head dead or alive, had pleaded guilty to the charge last Friday.

Taruc said at the time of his surrender that giving himself up would help end the Huk rebellion. On hearing his sentence today, he said: "I can take anything for the sake of the peace of our country."

At the time of Taruc's surrender there were rumors he had made a "deal" with the government to escape a death penalty. This was denied by the government. He had been accused of murder and atrocities against civilians in leading the Huks.

For years, Taruc was hunted as the Philippines public enemy number 1. His surrender was a triumph for the new government of President Ramon Magsaysay, who as Defense Minister had led the all-out drive against the Huks that left their organization weak and divided.

Taruc, 44, had gained fame in World War II as a guerilla fighter against the occupying Japanese forces. He was elected to the Philippine House of Representatives after the war but the House declared the election void and he took to the hills to join the Huks.

Upon hearing the sentence passed by Judge Gregorio Narvasa in a packed courtroom today, Taruc's aged mother embraced and kissed him.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854
Cable Address "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

THE LESSON OF FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

pear that there is no choice for Germany, but a Nazi Army or a sort of "Morgenthau Plan" for a helpless, divided Germany without any national strength.

But this is not true. There is another alternative. It is the proposal for a united Germany, with elections held under the supervision of East and West Germany, with such a united Germany part of an all-European defense system such as outlined above.

But Washington violently opposes this plan, since it would rob it of hired Nazi troops getting ready to attack—and the last Nazi Army attacked France and Britain before it attacked the Soviet Union. The Washington scheme violates the national interests of Germany no less than of France, Britain, and the United States. That is why even West Germany will have trouble forcing it down the people's throats.

YET, IN THE FACE of these facts, Washington is pressing ahead for a Nazi Army in a divided Germany, for more alliances. It persistently spurns all proposals to negotiate a united, neutral Germany within an all-European defense system.

Only Monday, while West Europe was dramatically spurning the Cold War line of the "Soviet threat," President Eisenhower solemnly used the "Soviet threat" alibi to demand that the next Congress pass a Universal Military Training law!

The Cold War fanaticism, so sacred in Washington, and so despised everywhere else, is being used to keep taxes high, to attack the labor unions, to militarize our social life, and to destroy civil liberties. McCarthyism feeds on the Cold War, without which it would die.

HOW IS THIS POSSIBLE? The deep feeling of America for peace—testified to by all witnesses—has not yet crystallized into a national political platform demanding an end of the costly, unworkable, and anti-national Cold War line. In 1950 and in 1952, the Democratic Party "opposition" tried to out-do the GOP in pro-war talk. Some of its leaders today are trying to out-McCarthy McCarthy in persecuting Communists. Their criticism of the GOP is that it is not war-like enough. Nothing could serve the big trusts and GOP reactionaries better.

Events are pressing upon American Labor the need for a re-appraisal of the whole Cold War line and labor's previous tailing in the wake of it.

The issue of a U.S.-sponsored new Nazi war machine—led by Hitler's personal generals—must be an issue in the November elections. Adlai Stevenson and the Democratic leaders cannot be permitted to say that "all of us" want this menacing, anti-American war machine.

Labor's interests require that it demand of all candidates seeking its support in November a patriotic stand for negotiations to end the Cold War along the British and French positions of coexistence. Let us get into step with the world.

Kennecott Pact Still Delayed

DENVER, Aug. 31.—Ratification of terms for 11,000 striking workers of Kennecott Copper in four states was still held up today pending ironing out of disputes on wage differentials affecting the company's Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada operations.

The settlement terms, to take effect when locals affiliated with the Kennecott Council of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers ratify them, provide for a nine-cent hourly package: five cents across the board, an additional contribution into the health and welfare fund amounting to 3.6 cents an hour and improvements on shift differentials totaling four tenths of a cent an hour. The company's additional payment into the welfare fund, bringing new benefits to the workers, will average \$9.31 a month per worker.

American Smelting & Refining, employing 6,000 workers, has settled for a similar raise and other benefits.

The Phelps-Dodge Corp., third largest firm in copper, is scheduled to meet with the full negotiating committee of Mine-Mill in Douglas, Ariz., tomorrow after informal talks with union representatives at Phoenix today. This may indicate

terms were reached in that quarter.

Mine-Mill leaders yesterday wired the U.S. Conciliation Service a proposal that the government agency ask Anaconda to call a full meeting of negotiators representing both its mining properties and American Brass subsidiaries in the east. The company's 15,000 workers are in the second week of their walkout. No serious negotiations have been under way, as the company appears to be jockeying for some advantage by keeping negotiations apart.

Huge Crowds at Vargas Mass

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 31.—Tens of thousands of persons gathered in front of Rio de Janeiro's largest church today to pray in unison for the soul of President Getulio Vargas.

Handbills saying "Down with the fascist puppet government of the Americans" were distributed. On the fringes of the thousands gathered around a giant picture of Vargas stood several hundred police and soldiers armed with machine pistols. Soldiers with bayoneted rifles stood five yards apart around the U. S. Embassy. There were no disorders aside from jeering at police cars and loudspeakers urging calm.

World of Labor

by George Morris



Ford Local 600 Puts the Issue: Raises or Cuts

FORD LOCAL 600, America's largest local union, has taken the initiative on what looms as the chief issue affecting the labor movement. It is the issue of wage raises vs. wage cuts. It is an issue that affects not only the relation between employers and their employees, but the workers and some of their union officials as well. And Local 600 took on the fight inside the very union whose leaders have opened the door to wage cuts—the United Automobile Workers.

The four top officers of Local 600, in a statement spread across the front page of Ford Facts, the local's paper, give the members the clear-cut facts of life on the situation with respect to wages. They analyzed the step-by-step policy encouraged by the Reuther administration that began with the first concessions to make Henry Kaiser "competitive," then a second package of concessions to Kaiser, then the very heavy wage cut to Studebaker and now negotiations with Nash of American Motors on similar "relief" demands.

THE LOCAL'S OFFICERS cite evidence to prove that the wage cuts are not a real solution for the hard-pressed independents and that the inevitable conclusion of the course begun can only be a general cut in wages. They warn that the policy will surely doom a raise in the 1955 negotiations in the industry.

The four officers on their part,

pledge to give no ground to this wage cut policy and they call for an all-out struggle to block its further advance. They remind the members of the program for wage increases and shorter hours that has been the local's policy—a program that must be fought for.

Local 600 has spelled out the program, but other UAW locals have in various ways indicated a similar sentiment. By November, when the UAW-CIO Pre-Contract Bargaining Conference meets to set demands for 1955, when the current five-year pact expires, the issue of raises or cuts—retreat or advance—will no doubt dominate the atmosphere in the union.

THE PROBLEM is important not only because it affects the course of a union with 1,600,000 members, but because this large and key pillar of American labor can decisively influence the course all of labor may take.

It should not be forgotten that when the corporations entered a period of limited labor supply, all-out post-war production stimulated by a cold-war and Korea war armament build-up, they depended on the leaders of the UAW to initiate a pattern that would limit wage increases through a contract of long duration and an escalator provision. That escalator became the basis of the government's "wage stabilization" policy and decisions limiting raises to no more than the cost of living index plus, possibly, an "annual

improvement" of a few cents. That five-year contract, reinforced by a grievance and discipline procedure strongly favoring the companies, proved most effective in driving up profits to fabulous levels.

The question now is, will the UAW lead the workers along the downward escalator? That is the question the officers of Ford Local 600 are really putting.

IT IS ALSO interesting that the Ford local's officers recall some history. At one time Walter Reuther raised the "look-at-the-books" slogan. It was based on the idea that the union ought to see the books and if they show a big profit, then a raise is justified, or vice-versa. The employers then screamed the idea was preposterous, that a view of the books is strictly a management prerogative. Now, says the Ford local's officers the union is invited to "look at the books" because the companies want to "prove" that a wage-cut is in order.

Similarly, it is recalled that Reuther once developed the "one-at-a-time" strategy—taking on a company at a time—for winning wage raises. Now, says the Ford local officers, the auto barons "have taken a leaf out of the UAW's book" and are "taking us on one at a time to drive wages downward."

The Ford local, it is clear, is raising some very fundamental questions with respect to the whole wage perspective and strategy of the UAW.

Fortunately, by tradition, the UAW is a union in which the members debate and often fight through on issues. This need not be a factional discussion because the issue cannot be confined within factional lines. The Ford local's officers have out their clear and unequivocal document on the record. The top leaders of the UAW owe them and the 60,000 members of Local 600 clear answers to the many important questions raised, without resorting to the customary factional abuse.

TODAY ABROAD

by John Pittman



Co-existence—Trend of Today

THE DEFEAT of the European Defense Community plan (EDC) has sent all the carefully constructed plans of the war camp in our country tumbling.

The elaborate schemes of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its military forces, have been dealt a devastating blow.

The proposed Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO) is discredited before it is born.

The Middle East Treaty Organization, already spiked by Egypt's canny perception of its imperialist motivation, has been stripped of its "defense" camouflage.

In addition, every European political clique which has based its future on EDC is the loser, and will become less influential in the affairs of its country.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who thought to follow in the footsteps of Hitler by trading Germany's youth and sovereignty for handouts to the Ruhr armistice, is on the political spot. His profoundly anti-German policy, of which EDC was the embodiment, is set back.

Scelba, the Italian police official, who dreamed of riding to Mussolini's old heights on the EDC chariot, is exposed as a political bankrupt.

Spaak, the inveterate mealy-mouthed apologist for imperialism, is discredited.

And the French politicians like that incorrigible sycophant

George Bidault, and the ex-premiers Pinay, Reynaud and Plevin have been dumped into the garbage heap where they always belonged.

WHERE DOES this leave the pro-EDC clique in our country? Politically bankrupt—as this column and newspaper have been saying all along.

Because, fundamentally, their ideas were wrong—anti-German, anti-French, anti-European, and especially anti-American.

This pro-EDC clique based itself on the fiction of an aggressive "Soviet menace." This is a lie, a distortion of reality and truth, which the people of Europe, and increasingly those of Asia and the Middle East, have rejected.

Not all the billions in "aid" and propaganda doled out by our policy-makers could make this lie stick. EDC's defeat has thrown the lie back in their teeth. They stand exposed as charlatans and enemies of the true interests of the American people.

This pro-EDC clique tried to peddle the notion that national sovereignty is a danger to world peace and must be surrendered by every other people—except us, of course.

The peoples of the world have rejected this nonsense. The defeat of EDC is an assertion of French national sovereignty, of French honor and pride. It offers hope for the German people

to achieve their true sovereign rights, instead of the phony "sovereignty" of the Bonn contract which dismembers Germany and subordinates her to U.S. and British occupying forces indefinitely.

The pro-EDC clique has been opposed to the very idea of peaceful co-existence of capitalism and socialism. Their defeat reveals how out of step with world realities have been the politicians heading our government.

WHAT NOW, little men? This is the question every American should ask these politicians.

Will they continue in their blind, stupid way to peddle the old lies, the nonsensical fairytales which the preponderant majority of mankind rejects?

Or will they change their course and adopt a policy in tune with the times, and in accord with the pressing needs of all humanity, including the 160 million of us in this country?

There is an alternative: if certain politicians truly desire a collective security system in Europe which represents the interests of Europeans and Americans, they can have it by agreeing to the unification and democratization of Germany, and to the establishment of an all-European, 32-state collective security system in which an injury to one will be deemed an injury to all.

Whether or not they take this alternative, of course, will depend on what we ordinary voting citizens tell them between now and the elections this November.

Gurley Flynn Warns Unions Are First Target

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

The "real crux" of the new law is the part which has received much less attention than that part supposedly outlawing the Communist Party, said Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. The placing of trade unions under the McCarran act is the "real punch" in the bill, said the Communist leader, speaking at a dinner honoring William Patterson.

Addressing 399 persons in Small's Paradise in recognition of Patterson's 63rd birthday to protest the 90-day contempt sentence he is serving in federal prison in Danbury, Conn., Miss Flynn said:

"Everyone is asking about the new hodge-podge law, which newspaper men couldn't send their editors because they didn't have a chance to read it, which no one saw as it was finally patched up and sent to Eisenhower, who signed it—and then said it needed to be studied.

"There is a punch in that bill, let us make no mistake. We are not going to be panicky, we will

not be fatalistic. In the words of a great song, each will stand in his place.

"It is not so different from other legislation so far as the Communist Party is concerned." Then, with her characteristic smile and salty wit, she explained that after all, the Justice Department already had its McCarran (1950) and Smith acts, adding:

"And they can't send you to jail for too many things at the same time. If you go to jail, you go to jail, and so far as I'm concerned, if and when I'm going to jail I don't give a damn which law they use."

It was then that Miss Flynn spoke of the special section of the new law affecting unions' bargaining rights, and cited the Department of Justice statement that the only action it was prepared to take under the new law was against unions.

Miss Flynn, however, made it clear she was not in the least dispirited or minimizing the part dealing with the Communist Party. But, she said, "they've been out-

lawing us for seven years and we get used to it." The public, too, she said, has heard the government cry "Wolf" too often.

"People are saying, 'So what—where is this force and violence? Where is this immediate menace?'"

Miss Flynn broke into an irrepressible smile at this point and said, "We're having a wonderful time up in the Bronx, where I'm running for Congress. I might as well do a little business while I'm here; I'm sure Pat wouldn't care," she said, while the audience laughed appreciatively.

Then she told how on Tuesday last, "the day of infamy," when Eisenhower signed the bill, canvassers seeking nominating petition signatures went out as usual, "and couldn't get away."

They had tea, coffee and "something stronger" thrust on them, they were deluged with questions about the bill. There was fear, but no hostility, she said. In this area, where many Italian and Jewish and other trade unionists reside, "a cross-section of America," Miss Flynn said, "disgust with all the

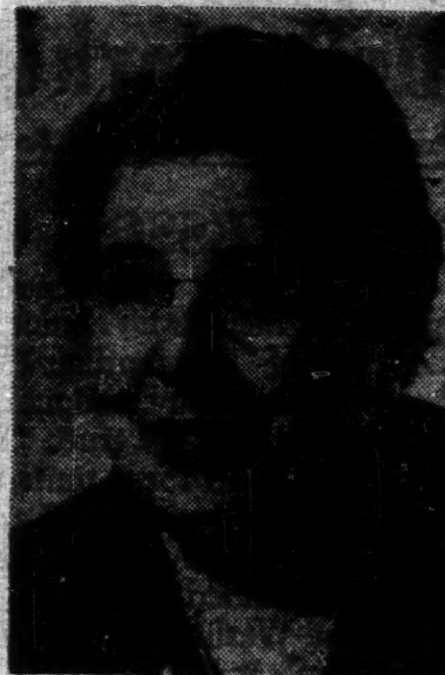
terror and the loyalty oaths wells up." One woman told a young girl sadly, "I used to fight like that myself when I was young so I envy you."

She agreed with a previous speaker, Richard B. Moore, that what was needed was a fight-back movement in the spirit of the early abolitionists and the early trade unionists, and in the spirit of William Patterson.

Moore, early colleague of Patterson's, told how the Scottsboro campaign had a small and apparently feeble beginning.

"When we started," he said, "people would look at us as if we were crazy and say, 'How on earth do you think you're going to free them when they're in prison on a rape charge in the South?'"

Other speakers included Rosalie McGee, widow of Willie McGee, electrocuted by the state of Mississippi despite world-wide pleas for justice and his freedom; Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the victims in the Trenton Six case, and Claudia Jones, Smith act victim



FLYNN

out on bail pending appeal, like Miss Flynn.

Last on the program was Paul Robeson. As he sang, then spoke, the swing-door leading to the bar kept opening, letting more and more in to stand in the rear. Waiters stood motionless, trays at their side, while hat-check girls and other personnel slipped in to add to the overflow crowd and hear the great singer.

Congress Record On Civil Rights Hit by NAACP

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Members of the 83d Congress will try to run for reelection next November on civil rights records made by the Supreme Court and the executive branch of the government to cloak their own dismal failure to pass civil rights legislation, it was asserted here by Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that in giving the record of the 83rd Congress in the Congressional Record for August 20, Majority Leader Knowland mentioned the Supreme Court decision against school segregation, cessation of segregation in the armed forces, anti-bias action in the nation's capitol, appointment of Negroes to government posts, and other actions of the executive branch. Knowland's report does not mention FEPC, anti-lynch law, travel, or other civil rights bills on which Congress failed to act, Mr. Mitchell noted.

While boasting of the "score"

on completed legislation, Republican party leaders have said not a word about the failure to pass—or even bring up—a single civil rights bill.

A Republican Congressman, Rep. John Heseltin of Massachusetts, made "a gallant attempt to obtain approval of a bill to end segregation in interstate travel by imposing a fine of \$1,000 on carriers if they practiced segregation," Mitchell asserted, but the bill was killed in the Rules Committee.

The Senate refused to act on the anti-bias travel bill until it was passed by the House.

The House non-segregation travel bill was a combination of bills introduced by Congressmen Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), William L. Dawson (D-Ill.), Heseltin and others. Its counterpart in the Senate was introduced by Sen-

ators Irving Ives (R-N.Y.) and John M. Butler (R-Md.).

Other proposed civil rights legislation which got nowhere in Congress included an FEPC with enforcement powers, a non-discrimination amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act, an anti-bias specification in the Housing Act of 1954, and protection against practices of segregation in the Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act which makes grants to states for hospitals and other health needs.

"Outside the strictly civil rights aspects of housing it should be noted that the 83rd Congress so curtailed the housing program that many believe it has been consigned to a lingering but certain death," Mitchell commented.

Japanese Victim Of H-Bomb Test Now Near Death

TOKYO, Aug. 31.—A crew member of a Japanese fishing boat which was showered with radioactive ash from a U. S. H-bomb test last March 1 suffered a relapse Sunday and was near death today.

The victim, Aikichi Kugoyama, 39, was chief wireless operator aboard the "Fortunate Dragon" when it was exposed to radioactive dust fall-out near the Marshall Islands proving grounds.

Lt. Governor Candidate Run by Wisconsin CP

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—The Communist Party of Wisconsin has announced that its State Executive Committee has elected as its chairman Sigmund G. Eisenschner, former Milwaukee County Chairman of the Party. At the same time it was announced that Eisenschner planned to run for the office of lieutenant governor of Wisconsin in the November elections as a write-in candidate.

Eisenschner issued the following statement:

Wisconsin faces the coming elections with 68,000 of its workers unemployed, Negro workers being squeezed out of the shops, and farmers facing the threat of ruin by the callous policies of corporation-controlled government. The McCarthyites' answer to these problems is the hysterical cry that Communism is the issue.

That idea, of course, is nonsense, and will not solve any of the real problems. Communism is not the issue today, but what the Communists stand for has become an issue. Witness the fact that even the Girl Scouts are accused of "Communist" tendencies. Such an example of McCarthyite idiocy is made possible by the confusion among many people as to what Communists really believe and stand for.

It will be my particular contribution as a Communist in the coming elections to clarify our position on all issues, so that the false cry of Communism from McCarthy and his imitators may not be used to cloud the vision of the electorate.

Despite differences of opinion on some questions, we believe it is both possible and necessary to create a people's coalition broad enough to gain the objectives upon which most of the people are in agreement now—that will enable the people to sweep away the roadblock of McCarthyism and go forward to solve the urgent problems confronted today by the majority of Wisconsin's workers, farmers and Negro people.

The people of Wisconsin have emphatically shown that they reject the path of McCarthy and Hitler. McCarthy and his inquisition have failed to stampede them into the unreasoning hysteria needed for the fascist aims of the McCarthy gang. Rather, the people of Wisconsin—workers, farmers, business people, Negro and white, of every political faith—have banded together in a great effort which has the promise and possibility of ridding Wisconsin of this political inotubank and corporation serv-

ant. The elections present an oppor-

tunity to Wisconsin voters to strike a decisive blow against the Coleman machine, which is the chief political agency in Wisconsin for McCarthy's political bosses among the state's top industrialists. In a common effort, Wisconsin voters, backed by the full strength of labor, the family farmers, and the Negro people, can retire from politics such open McCarthyites as Kersten and O'Konski, and that "respectable" front for McCarthy, Walter Kohler.

My candidacy will give the voters an opportunity to consider problems which in my belief have been ignored, opposed or soft-pedaled by other candidates and political groups in Wisconsin. Of overriding importance is the issue of peace. Wisconsin's unemployed and hard-pressed farmers are in sore need of an economy based on production for peace, with the expansion of peaceful world trade.

While supporting the program held in common by the labor movement, the family farmers and the Negro people in defense of their immediate interests, we as Communists shall more vigorously defend our rights to our own independent views, to win over the majority to our own ultimate program of socialism.

As long as Communist leaders like Gene Dennis and Claude Lightfoot are in jail for their beliefs, not having been charged with any criminal act, no person is secure in his fight to choose freely his own political future.

It is time that amnesty is granted to all victims of the Smith Act, that the Smith Act itself, as well as the Taft-Hartley Act be abolished as strait-jacket upon American freedom of opinion.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

"BACK TO SCHOOL" SPECIAL! 3-Speed English like completely equipped \$39.95 with 48in ad, free box of "Joe Must Go" matches on all sales of \$5 or over. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (12 & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7813. One hour free parking or 2 tokens.

SERVICES

MOVING AND STORAGE

OFFICES moving and pickup service, city, country. Short notice, plan ahead. UN 4-7737.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Call 24 Wendell, JE 4-6604. Day-night.

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK GIARAMITA

13 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457. EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Savings Withdrawals Worry Banks, Says Wall St. Journal

By Federated Press

More and more Americans are dipping into their savings accounts or cashing in bonds and life insurance policies, the Wall Street Journal reported last week. It said bankers and life insurance officials here are worrying by the trend. It quoted one New York savings bank official: "We've had 5,000 depositors close out their accounts so far this year.

ATTENTION

Canvassers for: Elizabeth C. Flynn petitions report to:

Brooklyn and Manhattan canvassers report to:

2545 White Plains Road, Near Allerton Ave.

Queens canvassers report to:

362 E. Tremont Ave.

For further information call

OL 3-2354

WY 1-2135

That's twice as many as in all 1953."

Another banker said the situation wasn't serious yet, "but if withdrawals continue to rise at the present rate, they're going to make a big dent in the new money we have available for investment."

A life insurance executive told the WSJ: "Since the first of the year we've had to increase by 20 percent the size of our staff handling policy loans and surrenders of policies."

In the first half of 1954, the newspaper reported, the nation's life insurance companies had \$418.7 million in policies cashed in, a 22 percent increase over the year before. In the same period, they loaned policyholders an additional \$855 million, up nearly 27 percent from a year ago.

The first six months of this year saw withdrawals from regular savings accounts in savings banks go up 4 percent over the

same 1953 period. In New York state the total number of regular accounts in the state's savings banks fell by 9,405 in July, compared with a gain of 248 last July.

U. S. savings bonds are also being cashed at an increasing rate. The Treasury Department reported \$579 million in bonds were redeemed in June, a 26 percent increase over the previous month and 10 percent above a year ago.

The Commerce Department, which estimates personal savings, put the national figure at an annual rate of \$19.7 billion in the three months ended June 30. That's a drop of almost 10 percent from the previous quarter.

"Total savings still are rising, but heavier withdrawals are cutting sharply into the rate of gain," the Wall Street publication found. "Some savings officials believe an even sharper slowdown is in the offing."

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

William Penn's Fight for Freedom on TV

There's a timely court-room scene in the British movie 'Courageous Mr. Penn' which stars Clifford Evans and Deborah Kerr (the workingclass couple in 'Love on the Dole'). It was revived recently on television.

The scene is London in the 1670s. Parliament has just passed a law intended to wipe out religious freedom. The Quakers are particularly hard hit. William Penn—the future founder of Pennsylvania, and a Quaker convert has been arrested for sedition, but his only crime is that he wears a hat and believes that every man is entitled to think for himself and worship God in his own way. Don't misunderstand the powerful men who ordered Penn's arrest. They are not condemning anyone for being religious. They simply insist that the people choose the right sort of religion, the Established Church, or else.



Penn is brought to trial before a jury of 12 plain Englishmen. His first act is to challenge the legality of the indictment, but he is ejected from the court before he can make any headway along these lines. But even while being carried off and shut up he has the presence of mind to cry out to the jurors never to give up their right to be Englishmen and fight for the liberties won under the Great Charter.

The judges think they have the jury in their pocket. After all hasn't it been the tradition since Tudor times and the days of the star chamber that juries that failed to bring in verdicts desired by the court were fined or jailed or both.

"What do you say we retire with a glass of sherry while they are considering the verdict," says one judge to another, but almost before he gets his answer, the jurors are back. They declare Penn 'Not Guilty'.

"Not guilty. Are you mad," the thunder-struck chief judge yells at the foreman. "Impertinent fellow. You'll be indicted for this." Go back and bring in a verdict acceptable to the court or you will all find yourselves without a livelihood. He insists that "we will have the right verdict or you will starve."

But the 12 Englishmen are not to be moved. Again and again they are sent back, but the answer is the same.

"For the 20th time," says the chief judge, "what is your verdict." It is "not guilty," they reply.

In the end the court fines Penn and each of the jurors 40 shillings and throws them all into Newgate jail until the fines are paid.

One member of the court is heard saying he never understood the reasons for the Spanish Inquisition until now, and that England will never be wholly well until something similar to that horror is introduced there. The jurors and Penn were eventually freed by a higher court that decided that judges are free to open the eyes of the jury but not to lead juries by the nose. Thus trial by jury was established and a century later it became part of America's Bill of Rights, along with freedom of thought and assembly.

Seeing this powerful movie made me understand more clearly that what the people of England settled once and for all, nearly two centuries ago, the freedom to teach and advocate challenging ideas, is now being scuttled in our country by the McCarthyites.

Zanuck and Dore Schary Please Note

The Artless Art of Italian Films' is discussed by Gunnar D. Kumlien in a recent issue of 'The Commonweal,' a Catholic magazine. In the course of his article, the author tries to answer why it is that Italian films are so humanistic and popular both in the West and in the People's Democracies.

He feels this is "quite an accomplishment," and attributes it to the fact that the owners of the industry, most of whom are strongly conservative and even reactionary, do not discriminate against the directors and actors, most of whom are leftwingers.

MEMORIAL FOR 1st NEGRO TO VOTE AFTER 15th AMENDMENT

EL PASO, ILL., Aug. 31.—The first Negro to vote in the U.S. after the 15th amendment to the Constitution was declared in effect was honored at a graveside ceremony here last week.

David A. Strother of this town cast his historic ballot in a city election here on April 4, 1870. Article 15 of the Constitution was declared in effect on March 30 that year.

At the memorial service for Strother, conducted during the El Paso centennial celebration, a Freedom Caravan of 20 automobiles led by the Rev. B. N. Moore came from nearby Peoria to participate in the ceremonies. Moore is president of the Peoria branch of the NAACP.

Billy Jones, president of the Illinois State Conference of NAACP branches, also spoke at the services.

The NAACP delegation presented a plaque to the town of El Paso for erection above the site where Strothers operated a barber shop for 10 years. The plaque was accepted by Mayor George W. Graack on behalf of the city.

A GREAT CLASSIC REPRINTED

For tragic and moving realism few writers have equalled—none have excelled—Thucydides' description of the succession of disasters that ended in the extermination of the Athenian expedition to Syracuse.

Now his great classic, "History of the Peloponnesian War" (Penguin, \$1), has been brought within the reach of everybody in an excellent translation by Rex Warner.

Readers who shrink from 550 closely printed pages should try as a sample the description of the plague in Athens, and the funeral oration delivered by Pericles over those killed in the first two years of the war.

The theme of the book is the war fought from 430 to 400 B.C. between Athens and Sparta for leadership of the Greek world. For Athens the war ended in defeat and humiliation.

This for the Athenian Thucydides, makes a melancholy story which he tells with restraint, majesty and sympathetic clarity.

Much nonsense has been wasted upon the historical and artistic significance of the ancient Greece.

Athens made her greatest contribution to culture not before but after the fall of its "Empire."

And Athenian imperialism—like all imperialism—was, over all, a moral horror of the first grade, a gigantic protection racket developed out of what began as state "piracy to end piracy."

There is something revolting about an endless succession of cities stormed and sacked, and their populations slaughtered or sold into slavery, only because they resisted the demands of Imperial Athens.

Even more shocking is the perennial vein of treachery and double crossing that runs through the whole story.

The explanation is that the political conflict between the various cities was only a surface expression of deep-rooted class antagonisms, operating within Greek society as a whole. Athens in the main took the side of democracy of a sort—while Sparta was traditionally aristocratic.

T. A. JACKSON.

Tonight's Best Bets On Radio, TV

TV

Eddie Fisher Show (4) 7:30
R. L. Stevenson's 'Kidnapped'—Play (4) 9
Ozzie and Harriet (7) 9
Movie: Stage Door Canteen (1) 9
Boxing: Kid Gavilan vs. Johnny Saxton (2) 10
This Is Your Life—Danny Thomas (4) 10
Ernie Kovacs Show (5) 11:15
Steve Allen (4) 11:20

RADIO

John Vandercook, news WABC 7
Ed Murrow, news WCBS 7:45
Baseball: Giants at Cincinnati WMCA 8:55
Best of Groucho WNBC 9
'Canterville Ghost'—Laurence Olivier WNBC 9:30

MOVIES

Seven Brides for Seven Brothers, Music Hall
This is Cinerama, Warners
Bride With Dowry, Stanley (Russian)
Hobson's Choice (British) Paris
Man With A Million (British) Sutton
Lili, 52nd St. Translux
Vanishing Prairie (Disney) Fine Arts
La Ronde (French) World
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe Normandie
Rear Window, Rivoli

An Uzbekistan Deputy At the Moscow Fair

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW (By Air Mail).—I met Rizamat—Deputy Rizamat Musamuhamedov of Uzbekistan—in the Viniculture pavilion of the Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow.

A tall man of spare frame with a scanty grizzled beard he walked with a staff. Over his shirt and breeches he wore a striped gown of shot silk—a khalat. His high boots were of soft red saffian, and he wore a rectangular skull cap embroidered with the lotus flower.

He bowed gravely when I introduced myself. I knew who he was, all right. I had seen the panel of the Uzbek pavilion devoted to his skill as a vine-grower. The diminutive flag-shaped badge in his button hole denoted he was a member of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan; the gold medal pinned to his khalat was the Stalin award; there were three rows of ribbons besides.

Rizamat was one of the thousands of leading farmers and agricultural specialists at the Agricultural Exhibition, which is cattle show, horse show, flower show, poultry show, motor show all in one plus much more.

"WELL?" he asked me courteously. "How do you like our exhibition?"

I thought he meant the place as a whole—a 500 acres whole—and tried to sum up my impressions.

Rizamat heard me out patiently, smiled and said: "No, I meant our Uzbek exhibition. May I take you there?"

We left Viniculture, postponing a visit to the tasting hall, skirted a field of maize and an orchard presided over by a paternal looking Michurin, and plunged into the vast hangar of Mechanization and Electrification.

Here Rizamat could not resist a detour. He took me to powerful-looking machine.

"That automatic cotton picker is transforming life in my country," Rizamat said. This machine not only picks and cleans cotton but knows which bolls to pick and which to leave to ripen.

The pavilion of Uzbekistan greeted us with the swish of water spilling from vents high up on the facade of a pure white building. Water, too, spouted from an elaborate fountain under a tall slender wooden canopy.

White was the dominant tones inside—the white of cotton bolls and silk cocoons. To the exhibition of Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic—30 years old this year—situated in the very heart of Central Asia, has sent the produce and experience of 16 of its 2,500 collective farms, five of its state farms, two of its machine and tractor stations. The 'case history' of each of these farms is set out in detail; for it is the aim of this exhibition to analyze success, not merely to reward it.

RIZAMAT'S own contribution to his republic's show is a stand devoted to his methods of pruning, dressing and tending vines. On these methods, he has written books.

"Of course, we can do better," he said thoughtfully. "We must learn to use our machines better—there are over 40,000 tractors available to our collective farmers in Uzbekistan now. We must make better use of the new water supplies available from our canals. But we have achieved enough to be a guide to some others."

He pointed to two blue-tinked Chinese who were busy with their note-books.

"They were the first to arrive and the last to leave the pavilion yesterday. We have many of our Asian brothers to see us and drink from the spring of our experience."

From the wall a dimpled face with far-seeing eyes and raven

black hair looped in dozens of thin braids looked down at us.

"Aleahkon Sultanova," explained Rizamat. "An orphan brought up by the state. She was a school teacher since she was 17. A pioneer in scientific silk-worm raising. You can learn all about her methods in the Silk Pavilion."

EACH YEAR every farm, every agricultural worker, will compete for the honor of exhibiting at this permanent exhibition. Wherever you go in the Exhibition park you meet the leading exponents of scientific farming, and of hearing, from them their stories of their lives as they show you their beehives or their cow-houses or their automatic sugar-beet pickers.

Tonya Zhukova was in the human flood that the Nazis swept before them when they invaded the Ukraine. She was given shelter, a homeless orphan, by a peasant family in the Kuban. Here this fair-haired, grey-eyed Russian girl, who had been brought up in a mining village, grew interested in horses. She started to work as a stable-girl, took correspondence courses, won the respect of the Circasians, and now every evening may be seen leading a magnificent Don stallion round the Moscow paddock.

In the exhibition hostel she has already made friends with a milkmaid from North Russia and a poultry-farm worker who is in charge of a model incubator.

The three of them were sitting beside Rizamat Musamuhamedov, when I saw him again later in the day. They were seated on a rug spread on a raised platform under the lime trees, drinking tea from bowls and eating plov, at one of the many specialized cafes and restaurants in the Exhibition grounds where national dishes are available.

Moscow's attitude towards this splendid new permanent park on the outskirts of the city is one of deep respect. The beauty and order that reigns is infectious.

"When all of our cities are like this it will be Communism," I heard a tractor driver say to his companion as they turned from the thronged, illuminated Collective Farm Square into a quiet rose garden.

Peron Jails Strikers, Gets Protests

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 31.—Following the important strike of engineering, footwear and other workers in May and June, the Argentine government arrested many men and women workers.

These workers had shown outstanding militancy in the fight to improve living and working conditions and to force the leaders of their own trade unions to respect trade union democracy.

Without any trial, these workers have been put in jail for an indefinite period in the Villa Devoto prison, the women's prison for minor offenses, the national penitentiary and other prisons.

Among the prisoners are some workers of foreign birth who have been threatened with deportation from Argentina, a country where they have worked for many years and which is now their home.

The World Federation of Trade Unions has protested against these arbitrary arrests to General Peron, President of Argentina. The WFTU demanded that the prisoners be set free, put back on their jobs and all penalties inflicted on the strikers be dropped.

Schools Are Opening With Crowded Rooms, Low Pay

The nation's public schools open their doors next week to 30,673,500 youngsters—a million and one-half more than last fall. They will swing open on a dangerous picture: Too few teachers, substandard teachers, classes too crowded for individual attention, salaries at a shameful level.

School building heavy but still so far behind the population surge that thousands again will attend in shifts, hold classes in corners of school cafeterias, study in shop showrooms, churches, synagogues, private homes, steel-frame "portables" and in one Virginia town in a reconverted chicken coop.

The twin shortages, teachers and classrooms, have inevitably led to trouble. One of the worst is rowdiness and a breakdown of discipline so bad in big cities like New York that thousands are moving to the suburbs rather than expose their sons and daughters to unhealthy associations.

Such a migration, in turn, leads to new teacher and building shortages.

A news agency survey of public school conditions in 20 cities from coast to coast, ranging in size from Portland, Me., to New York, showed

a most unpleasant, thoughup from "emergency" teachers. Classes will be no smaller than last year.

Hartford, Conn., for example, has a satisfactory school housing situation as a result of a long-planned expansion and the fact it has no great population boom. So does Memphis.

But in Omaha conditions are "terrifically overcrowded." In Los Angeles 40,000 to 50,000 grade school pupils will not be able to attend full time. Pittsburgh has 121 school buildings of which 46 would be replaced. In Cleveland the housing situation is "touch and go," in Seattle worse than last year.

The Federal Office of Education estimates there will be 800,120 qualified teachers for the elementary schools this year compared with 816,000 last year. It says 924,600 are needed. The shortage of almost 125,000 must be made

market and for counting workers on short weeks as employed.

The rosy outlook stories currently hitting the newspapers are based on the usual seasonal rise in employment in July.

This rise, from 1,000,400 in June to 1,012,200 in July, appeared impressive because the seasonal trend of employment pickup in the summer months was abnormally reversed in June, due to a number of trade disputes. The seasonal pickup merely resumed.

Hence the "recovery" in July was statistical and not real and at any rate did not restore the economic level of July, 1953.

TOUGH ON YOUTH
How did youth fare these summer months?

"This summer, many employers have shown a tendency to give their summer jobs to the experienced unemployed rather than to students and new workers which left a definite surplus of young men for the first time in recent years," said the bulletin.

That the statistical "recovery" did not impress delegates to the AFL convention now meeting at Santa Barbara was attested by adoption of a resolution saying that labor is "unable to share the optimism of the Eisenhower administration regarding the economic outlook."

U.S. Rubber Co. Signs Contract Raising Wages
AKRON, O., Aug. 31.—A third member of the rubber industry's "Big Four" reached a contract agreement today with the CIO United Rubber Workers Union.

The U. S. Rubber Co., which employs 35,000 persons in 19 plants across the country, agreed on a general 6½ cents per hour wage boost. The settlement is similar to those reached over the weekend with the B. F. Goodrich Co. and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Only major contract still unsettled is with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., whose workers have been on strike Aug. 12. A similar walkout at Goodyear was settled by the new wage agreement.

White Lake Lodge
White Lake, N.Y.
Interracial

LABOR DAY WEEKEND

Dinner, Dance, Floor Show, Dramatics, Concert, with

LIONEL STANDER
TONY KRABER
CAUCASIAN DANCERS

All water sports, tennis, handball, folk dancing, nature study, arts and crafts, art classes.

DAY CAMP—from 8 am to 8 pm
For Reservations call: WA 4-6600 or write 250 W. 26 St., N. Y. or White Lake 350, White Lake, N. Y.

CAMP UNITY Wingdale, N.Y.
Famous inter-racial resort

FESTIVE LABOR DAY WEEKEND
3 days Friday to Monday \$28
3 BIG SHOWS FEATURES—THE SEASON'S HIGHLIGHTS
Friday Night—"POP" Band Concert
Saturday night—Unity's Grand Concert

ART EXHIBITION & LECTURE by well known artist
For information and reservations write or call
CAMP UNITY, 1 Union Sq., Room 610, AL 5-6960

• Sponsored by: Progressive Labor Press

DEPEND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS!

Lester Rodney is on vacation. His daily column "On The Scoreboard" will be resumed on his return.

Michigan UAW Local Accepts Wage Cuts

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 31 (FP).—Pressed Metals of America, Inc., expects a 20 percent cut in labor costs as a result of an agreement it won here with Local 689, CIO

United Auto Workers, slashing piecework rates, cutting salaries of foremen by 20 percent and firing one-fourth its office staff.

The local had been under pressure to accept the cuts since June when the automotive parts makers announced it was considering shutting down for good because of the loss of substantial orders for parts from Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp.

J. D. Leighton, the firm's executive vice-president, said after the agreement with the union it "looks more like a merger instead of liquidation and we are working fairly closely with one firm on a possible merger."

The wage cut affects 40 percent of the 400-man work force who are on the piece rate system. Leighton said the cuts range from a few pennies to several dollars per thousand units. He said the take-home pay of the men would not be greatly reduced because "we expect to work harder now and turn out more units to compensate for the lower rate. If a man doesn't work harder, we have an agreement with the union to relieve him of his job."

Leighton said the company plans to make further savings by laying off some of the workers on hourly pay rate, now about 60 percent of the work force.

ADA CALLS ON LEGION TO REMOVE SMEAR PAINTINGS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Americans for Democratic Action bitterly castigated the American Legion today for what it called "scurrilous backfence art" slurring the ADA and former president Harry S. Truman.

ADA national director Edward D. Hollander called on the Legion to immediately "repudiate" the "art" display.

"It is as insulting to the American intelligence as it is degrading to the Legion," Hollander said in a telegram to Herbert Jacoby, president of the Legion's convention corporation.

The poster displays Truman, the ADA, labor unions, the World War II Lend Lease program and the British Empire as favoring the Communist cause. They also call for repeal of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees "due process of law" to citizens and forbids compelling a witness to testify against himself.

They are on display on a wall in the meeting room of the Legion's national security commission at the Statler Hotel.

The paintings are by Marcel Colin, a Washington painter. Colin said the Legion officials who approved the paintings wished to remain anonymous because the pictures were "very hot."

"That is why they were placed in the commission room," he said. "They are not for the general public."

The one involving Truman

What's On?
Coming

GALA YOUTH Camp Festival, honoring 300 years Jewish Life in U. S. Featuring all vacation fun at Camp Lakeland, Syvan Lake, N. Y.: swimming, dancing, cultural competitions, sports, boating, masquerade ball, lots of guys and gals. Prominent guest entertainers. Sept. 6th-12th. Rates only \$34 per week, \$13 per weekend, \$7 per day. Accommodations for couples. For information and reservations, call AL 5-6283.

Frisco Figures Dispel 'Recovery' Illusions

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—There is no factual basis here for the current newspaper barrage about alleged "recovery from recession," a study of the San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Area Labor Market Bulletin, published by the state department of employment, showed.

"Bay Area employment," stated the bulletin, "as compared to that of July, 1953 when the number working totaled 1,025,800 was shown in all major industry groups except service, finance, insurance and real estate and construction—

which was affected by a trade dispute in 1953."

ESTIMATES UNDER FIRE
"Losses over the year period have been most appreciable in durable goods manufacturing, transportation and government."

The total reported employed in the six county area for July, 1954 was 1,012,200 or 13,600 less than the same month last year. More were employed in July last year despite the great dent the labor's strike made in construction employment.

Unemployment was estimated for last month at 48,200 compared to 33,500 in July, 1953. AFL and CIO economists have attacked the government estimates for arbitrarily eliminating some workers, such as women who would work if there were jobs, from the labor

STARTING SAT., SEPT. 4
Artkino's in color — American premiere
"STARS OF THE RUSSIAN BALLET"
Last 3 Days
Bride with a Dowry
STANLEY THEATRE
7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts.
WI 7-9688

Picnic

To SUPPORT the LABOR PRESS

Sunday, Sept. 19

Camp Midvale, N. J.

FOOD FESTIVAL

SPORTS OLYMPICS

CHILDREN'S GAMES

FARMER'S MARKET

CARNIVAL... ALL IN ONE

LLOYD GOUGH... KAREN MORLEY
AL MOSS..... BETTY SANDERS

Admission \$1.50 (tax incl.). Children FREE

Bus Reservations available now

• Sponsored by: Progressive Labor Press